

THE WEEKLY GLEANER.

VOLUME II.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 5618, (1858.)

NUMBER 20.

The Weekly Gleaner.

A PERIODICAL DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION, BIBLICAL AND
JEWISH ANTIQUITIES, LITERATURE
AND GENERAL NEWS.

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OF THE GLEANER."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAREFUL.—George Fox, the founder of the society of friends, or quakers, was born in 1624, in Leicestershire; and was the son of a weaver, a pious and virtuous man, who gave him a religious education. Being apprenticed to a grazier, he was employed in keeping sheep; an occupation the silence and solitude of which were well calculated to nurse his naturally enthusiastic feelings. When he was about nineteen, he believed himself to have received a divine command to forsake all, renounce society, and dedicate his existence to the service of religion. For five years he accordingly led a wandering life, fasting, praying, and living secluded, but it was not till about 1648 that he began to preach his doctrines. Manchester was the place where he first promulgated them. Thenceforth he pursued his career with untiring zeal and activity, in spite of frequent imprisonment and brutal usage. He twice visited the continent. He died in 1690. His writings were collected in three vols. Whatever may be thought of the tenets of Fox, there can be no doubt that he was sincere in them, and that he was a man of strict temperance, humility, moderation, and piety.

HELPMATE.—There are thousands of instances where woman's love has portrayed itself in a similar manner, but the case referred to by your friend, may allude to Elizabeth Blackwell, a woman of considerable talent, who, to provide subsistence for an invalid husband who besides had been imprisoned for debts, published in two volumes a *Herbal* containing five hundred plates, drawn, engraved and colored by herself.

G.—You will excuse our not replying, at present, when we inform you, its solution is not very readily ascertained. The article on "Hope" shall have its turn. Why not call then?

ROCKTON STREET.—The affair, as you term it, excites only you, and is unimportant to our readers. This is our opinion, and you will allow us the right to judge.

S. H.—Please call; and the interrogatories contained in your communication will be responded to.

L. ; T. S. W. B.—There are too many insinuations of not absolute personalities.

POETRY.



The Summer Midnight.

BY MISS J. C., FOURTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

The breeze of night has sunk to rest
Upon the river's tranquil breast,
And every bird has sought her nest,
Where silent is her minstrelsy.
The queen of heaven is sailing high,
A pale bark on the azure sky,
And not a breath is heard to sigh,
So deep the soft tranquillity.
Forgotten now the heat of day
That on the waving waters lay;
The noon of night her mantle gay
Spreads for the sun's bright blazonry.
But glittering in that mantle bright,
There gleams a line of silvery light,
As tremulous on the sea of night
It hovers sweet and playfully.
As peace the distant shallop rides;
Not as when dashing o'er her sides
The roaring bay's untruly tides
Were beating round furiously!
But every sail is furled and still,
Silent the seamen's whistle shrill,
While dreamy slumbers seem to thrill
With parted hour of ecstasy.
Stars of the many-spangled heaven,
Brightly this night your beams are given,
And proudly where your hosts are driven,
Ye rear your dazzling galaxy.
And, far and wide, a softer hue,
Is spread across the plains of blue,
Where in bright chorus, ever true,
Forever swells your harmony!
Oh! for some sadly dying note
Upon this silent hour to float,
Where from the bustling world remote
The lyre might wake its melody.
One feeble strain is all can swell
From my almost deserted shell
In mournful accents, yet to tell
That slumbers not in minstrelsy.
There is an hour of deep repose
That yet upon my heart shall close,
When all that nature dreads or knows
Shall burst upon me wonderously!
Oh! may I then awake forever,
My heart to rapture's high endeavor,
And as from earth's vain scenes I sever,
Be lost in immortality!

HOPE.—It is a craft, sailing down the stream of Time, bearing a burden of human passions. Its beacon light is Experience; Aspiration is its flag, and Truth fills the sails. It is outward bound, and never casts anchor until it furls its sails in Eternity!

CALIFORNIA CONTRIBUTION.

[ORIGINAL.]

Esther De Vries; Or, The Gem of the Occident.

CHAPTER XX.

PAINFUL as the scene was, there was evidently a diffusion of something that appeared to afford a consolation to the heart of Madame De Vries. She awoke on the following morning calm and collected, and was about asking after Esther, when she beheld her by her side, who in the course of their conversing upon the strange recital of the relationship existing between Vivian and herself, said: "Mother, dearest mother, be happy, for I know, I feel, 'tis not so—no indeed! Esther is not, cannot be his sister."

Madame De Vries communed mentally with her God. Esther fell into a sound sleep, which portrayed a disturbed heart and mind, and towards mid-day, a burning fever proved that she believed differently to what she had expressed.

Yes reader, 'twas to calm her mother that she had evinced the belief, that Alvarado's narrative was false.

Vivian had experienced a night—'twas a life-time. De Leon's power of reasoning coupled with appeals as to his claim for filial love, sacrifice and obedience, had prevented—well let us proceed.

For ten days there was heard scarcely an audible tone of voice, no one spoke much, yet for hours they would sit and gaze at each other, and why thus? because Esther, our own, pure child of nature, lay upon her couch perfectly unconscious of the presence of any one save Josey; yes! from her hands she would take the nauseous drugs, and sip the cooling beverages, she alone could soothe Esther's pillow, and yet disturb her not.

On the eve of the eleventh day, the three attending physicians pronounced her out of danger, and on the following morning Esther asked Josey, if she might be allowed to see her brother, but as this new and endearing word passed her lips, she burst into tears—but here we must leave them with merely mentioning that Josey exclaimed: "Thank God! oh thank thee! my Father who art in Heaven, that nature is thus relieving itself,"—long these two loving friends wept together.

Vivian had become an altered man, he could neither partake of food, or could he sleep. De Leon feared that the blow had struck too deeply, while apparently he appeared at times so calm. We have in a former chapter descended upon the intricate qualifications of this youth, and therefore deem it only necessary to add, that as soon as Esther had recovered his joy and gratitude were so great that he became a man in every sense of the word. He had several interviews with Esther, and each tried to imbue the other with the necessity of an obedience to the inscrutable power of their God. 'Twas a strange affair, yet there was much to be grateful for, she had a brother—he a sister—they acquired a such and sin-

lar consolations for each other's sake—but how they felt, and how they secretly murmured,—Heaven only knows!

Three weeks had elapsed, and we find Vivian neither caressing Esther as a sister or affianced, to have indulged in such, would have been unwise—aye acts of madness. They were evidently endeavoring to gradually wean each other, and finally we behold De Leon and Vivian bidding Adieu to them all—the latter impresses a series of kisses upon the hand of Madame De Vries, and offers a brother's kiss to Esther. She withdraws as it were and he perceiving the disinclination, summons all the energy and nerve in his power, and carelessly says: "God bless you," while his inmost heart—his very soul is bursting with agony. He turns to Josey, takes her aside, and asks to look at the daguerreotype that she has partly secreted within her bosom, it is shown to him, yet nervously she holds the chain, as she imagines he is about to deprive her of it—he whispers—and teases—but what its purport was—or the nature of the advice given, is to be developed hereafter; time alone can tell, if his gentle endeavors to do her good, yet do her lover no harm, were then well-timed—penetrative or for the best. Yes! start not, Josey has no heart left—it had gone already, 'tis therefore not to be wondered at that she had rejected many a suitor. Who was the favored one? we think you ask. One whom we have not as yet mentioned, and why not? because not knowing whether it is reciprocal, we preferred omitting the several interesting *tale-a-tetes* that they have been enjoying for some time past. We could have unfolded scenes that might have tended to adorn and embellish our story, but 'tis in a mist—an haze pervades the horizon of the present, the next three months must with its genial summer rays dispel the obscure and vague uncertainty, and then thy greatest curiosity shall be satisfied.

CHAPTER XXI.

DURING August, Grachio Salvator had become one of the preferred suitors who accompanied Esther in her daily walks, moonlight rides, and evening amusements. Is it possible that we have mistaken the character of Esther, was she a coquette, or had she no heart left, and therefore, if only she could kill time, she cared not whose affections she enlisted and crushed; or was it, that the short period of a few months had effaced the once idolized Vivian from memory's tablet, or had philosophy effected a cure? She knew, of course, that her brother could never be her husband, but yet, we do not like to notice the gay, coquettish *maniere* in which certainly she is now indulging.

We dare not trust ourselves to narrate even a small portion of the interesting discourse that she so frequently listened to—of the heart—of love—of—well! imagine what you will, for our heroine would lose caste, were we to reveal such, and will therefore only mention that she may or may not have earnestly endeavored to avoid the several avowals of love and offers of marriage, with which she was favored during the summer. Salvator was unquestionably

the one preferred, for though she was temporarily careful to portray no marked distinction in the reception and treatment of her admirers, yet he was fully capable of analyzing each intonation, look, or action; finally, however, she appeared somewhat cooler towards him—and why? because he had been too attentive—or she desired in his case to prevent an offer that she could not accept. No! she really believed she liked him, but doubted the sincerity of his love, did he like her? He played his part admirably, was indifferent and careless just when she was, and upon refusing to dance with him twice on the same evening, actually favored another with her hand three times, he retaliated to the very letter, yet was not remiss in seeking her society as usual, in fact, evinced a peculiar disposition, which she translated as a lack of true love, (for she had longed to see him portray fear, by remaining away from the house for a day or two), or he was determined to win her by a uniform and calm course of attention, unchecked by any peculiar, whimsical, or coquettish action on her part.

'Twas evening, the ides of December had approached, and we are in the presence of Esther and Salvador—the theme is love and why not? [You will pardon our so frequently anticipating your interrogatory, but as we have experienced love in all its bearings, and been well nigh engulfed, we narrate the various scenes during which this important matter occurs,—read and ponder.] Esther was young and much courted, there was a desire evidently existing within her breast to love some one. Josey now had her heart pretty well absorbed by her idol—her lover—and thus, whenever the opportunity occurred, she was prone to converse and argue thereupon.

Salvador remarked that he had heretofore treated with derision the idea, that a man who is not jealous, does not love; "my most intimate friends," said he, "have told me I possessed a very jealous temperament, and when I loved, I would find such opinion correct, yet never have I realized it until lately."

"Then you are in love," quickly replied Esther. "Aha! Aha! I know your secret, do I?"

"I did not say that it has been found out because I love, did I? but well! well! perhaps I do—yes I see more was said than intended, but you will not betray my secret, will you?"

"Oh No! No! it will be safe as far as my revealing it is concerned."

The conversation continued, and he asked what her opinion was as to love being accompanied therewith, she calmly replied, she did not think she had ever loved; then said he, "I may dare hope to win it—do you not think it is in my power?"

"My heart is gone already," was Esther's response. And yet—we assure you, fair reader, she intended, had he spoke, plainly upon this hint, if declaring his love for her—he soon would have been silenced, and had he interrogated her—Where has it gone? who owns it, have you not yielded it to me, since you must know mine is solely in thy possession—an answer in substance would have been returned.

"And so has it," alluding to one whom she was aware he knew least of all she preferred or liked. Esther was flirting with him, you say—most assuredly he knew it, and desisted from questioning her upon the leading remark.

For some time, they desecated upon another theme, until again the former one was introduced.

"Do you not think a lady is apt purposely to treat a gentleman in an indifferent manner, immediately after perceiving he loves her, now whether this is done to test the strength of truth of his feelings or not, I am uncertain, pray how is it?"

"Really, I do not know," she replied.

"You will even act differently towards me from to-morrow, for a secret has escaped without my being aware, that the context of the remark implied I must then be in love!"

"Act more cool towards you, why should I? I have already told you, I have no heart left."

Silence ensued, Esther was chagrined, that he would not even question her further upon this remark; truly, it was again well that he did not, and yet, perhaps, it would have been better had he done so, for then the sooner he would have discovered she thought she liked,

yet loved him not, or that actually she was deliberately flirting—in either case he would have been spared much mortification and loss of pride.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Clairvoyance by the Indians.

In the year 1766, Capt. Jonathan Carver, of Boston, Mass., made a journey to Michilimacinae, Mich., 1300 miles from Boston, then the most remote English host on this continent; and from thence proceeded westerly to the falls of St. Anthony, and northerly round about the head waters of the Mississippi; thence easterly to the shores of Lake Superior, and by that lake to the point of beginning, expending some money and nearly three years of time in the journey, which was undertaken for the purpose of obtaining knowledge of the remote and unknown regions of the West, then recently acquired from France by the treaty of Versailles. He was in hopes of being able to penetrate "to the head of the river in the West, (the Oregon) which falls into the Straits of Anin," and following it to the sea, there terminate his journey. But being unable to procure the quantity and kind of goods which he desired to present to the Indians, to induce them to favor his designs, he reluctantly retraced his steps easterly to Boston, where he arrived in October 1768, after traveling "near 7000 miles," and penetrating much further westerly than any British subject had before. The history of his travels, a very interesting work, was first published in London in the year 1778, with the patronage of Sir Joseph Banks, F. R. S., etc. In the fourth American edition printed in 1802, we find the following story, by which it appears that the art and wonders of Mesmerism were known to the Indian priests at Grand Portage, Wisconsin, a century ago:—

"The traders we expected being later this season than usual, and our numbers very considerable, for there were more than three hundred of us, the stock of provisions we had brought with us was nearly exhausted, and we waited with impatience for their arrival.

One day, whilst we were expressing our wishes for this desirable event, and looking from an eminence in hopes of seeing them come over the lake, the chief priest belonging to the band of Killistinoes, told us that he would endeavor to obtain a conference with the Great Spirit, and know from him when the traders would arrive. I paid little attention to this declaration, supposing that it would be productive of some juggling trick, just sufficiently covered to deceive the ignorant Indians. But the king of that tribe telling me that this was chiefly undertaken by the priest, to alleviate my anxiety, and at the same time to convince me how much interest he had with the Great Spirit, I thought it necessary to restrain my animadversions on his design.

The following evening was fixed upon for this spiritual conference. When everything had been properly prepared, the king came to me and led me to a capacious tent, the covering of which was drawn up, so as to render what was transacting within, visible to those who stood without. We found the tent surrounded by a great number of Indians, but we readily gained admission, and seated ourselves on the skins laid on the ground for that purpose.

In the centre I observed that there was a place of an oblong shape, which was composed of stakes stuck in the ground, with intervals between, so as to form a kind of chest or coffin, large enough to contain the body of a man. These were of a middle size, and placed in such a distance from each other that whatever lay within them was readily to be discerned. The tent was perfectly illuminated by a great number of torches made of splinters cut from the pine or birch tree, which the Indians held in their hands.

In a few minutes the priest entered; when an amazing large elk's skin being spread on the ground, just at my feet, he laid himself down upon it, after having stripped himself of every garment except that which he wore close about his middle. Being now prostrate on his back, he first laid hold of one side of the skin, and folded it over him, and then the other; leav-

ing only his head uncovered. This was no sooner done, than two of the young men who stood by, took about forty yards of strong cord, made also of an elk's hide, and rolled it tight around his body, so that he was completely swathed within the skin like an Egyptian Mummy, one took him by the heels, and the other by the head, and lifted him over the pales into the enclosure. I could also now discern him as plain as I had hitherto done, and I took care not to turn my eyes a moment from the object before me, that I might the more readily detect the artifice; for such, I doubted not, but that it would turn out to be.

The priest had lain in this situation more than a few seconds, when he began to mutter. This he continued to do for some time, and then by degrees grew louder and louder, till at length he spoke articulately; however, what he uttered was such a mixed jargon of the Chipeway, Ottowaw and Killistinoe languages, that I could not understand but very little of it. Having continued in this tone for a considerable while, he at last exerted his voice to its utmost pitch, sometimes raving, and sometimes praying, till he had worked himself into such an agitation, that he foamed at his mouth.

After having remained near three quarters of an hour in the place, and continued his vociferation with unabated vigor, he seemed to be quite exhausted, and remained speechless. But in an instant he sprang upon his feet, notwithstanding at the time he was put in, it appeared impossible for him to move either his legs or arms, and shaking off his covering, as quick as if the bands with which it had been bound were burned asunder, he began to address those who stood around, in a firm and audible voice. "My brothers," said he, "the Great Spirit has deigned to hold a talk with his servant, at my earnest request. He has not, indeed, told me when the persons we expect, will be here; but to-morrow, soon after the sun has reached the highest point in the heavens, a canoe will arrive, and the people in that will inform us when the traders will come."

Having said this, he stepped out of the enclosure, and after he had put on his robes, dismissed the assembly. I own I was greatly astonished at what I had seen, but as I observed that every eye in the company was fixed on me with a view to discover my sentiments, I carefully concealed every emotion.

The next day the sun shone bright, and long before noon all the Indians were gathered together on the eminence that overlooked the lake. The old king came to me and asked me whether I had so much confidence in what the priest foretold, as to join his people on the hill, and wait for the completion of it; I told him I was at a loss what opinion to form of the prediction, but that I would readily attend him. On this, we walked together, to the place where the others were assembled. Every eye was fixed by turns on me and on the lake; when just as the sun had reached his zenith, agreeably to what the priest had foretold, a canoe came round a point of land about a league distant. The Indians no sooner beheld it, than they set up an universal shout, and by their looks seemed to triumph in the interest their priest thus evidently had with the Great Spirit.

In less than an hour the canoe reached the shore, when I attended the king and chief to receive those who were on board. As soon as the men were landed, we walked all together to the king's tent, when, to their invariable custom, we began to smoke; and this we did, notwithstanding our impatience to know the tidings they brought, without any questions; for the Indians are the most deliberate people in the world. However, after some trivial conversation, the king inquired of them, whether they had seen anything of the traders? The men replied that they had parted from them a few days before, and that they proposed being here the second day from the present. They accordingly arrived at that time, greatly to our satisfaction, but more particularly so that of the Indians, who found by this event the importance both of their priest and their nation greatly augmented in the sight of a stranger.

This story, I acknowledge, appears to carry with it marks of great credulity in

the relater. But no one is less tinctured with that weakness than myself. The circumstances of it, I own, are of a very extraordinary nature; however, as I can vouch for their being free from either exaggeration or representation, being myself a cool and dispassionate observer of them all, I thought it necessary to give them to the public. And this I do without wishing to mislead the judgment of my readers, or to make any superstitious impressions on their minds, but leaving them to draw from it what conclusions they please."

Superstition.

EVILS OF FORTUNE TELLING.

Superstition is the feverish state of a plethoric constitution; it is the luxurious among the exuberant growth of a healthy vegetation. Apathy is a stagnation of the vitals, and indifference a loss of character altogether, for in morality and religion indifference is culpable. Even deism and atheism if alone, will evince this vitality, by protesting against their opposites, under every name. And though superstition is not the sin of "backsliding Israel," the following item from the Morning Call may, in this city, where we meet so many advertisements from spurious clairvoyants and fortune tellers, not be totally lost upon a certain portion of our readers:

EVILS OF FORTUNE TELLING.—In New York recently, some young ladies applied to an old woman, who, among the vulgar and ignorant, had gained much celebrity in the art of fortune telling; to each, of course, she had something to say—but to one she did "a tale unfold," so much to the purpose, that it caused her very soon to leave this world of trouble. After premising with a deal of nonsense, she said she would never be married, but that she would be the mother of three children; that she would live in great splendor for a period, but, after all, she was sorry to say, she would die poor and miserable. The young lady was at the time on point of marriage with a very worthy and respectable young gentleman; but such was the hold which the prediction of the fortune teller had taken on her imagination, that she could never, from that time, receive him with her usual affectionate attention. Her lover, quickly perceiving the change, endeavored to learn the cause of it; but finding his inquiries ineffectual, as also any efforts of his to rouse her to an explanation of her behavior, which became more and more distant, and, doubting the sincerity of her affection, he discontinued his visits altogether. The young lady, perceiving herself deserted by the only man she could ever love, and dreading, that as she had fulfilled the prophecy so far, the rest might also be her future lot, continued to drag on a now wearisome existence, and at length resolved to put an effectual stop to this progressive dishonor to her name, by committing a crime which could never be repented of. One morning, at the usual hour, her family finding she did not appear sent to inquire the cause, when she was found lying dead on her bed, having the night before taken two ounces of laudanum to effect her purpose.

THE SUNDAY LAW IN LOS ANGELES.

—The LOS ANGELES VINEYARD thus speaks of the compulsory Sunday law:—ALTA.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Wines and Liquors.

No. 59 Front Street.

AGENCY OF LONGWORTH'S WINES.

FINE OLD BRANDY

WINE and GIN (in Bond)

M. SUTAIN & CO'S CHAMPAGNE

feb11-3m

OLD CIDER BRANDY

WORMSER BROTHERS,

Importers of and Dealers in

Wines and Liquors,

Southwest Corner California and Front-streets.

Orders from the country carefully and strictly attended
to, and those who favor us may depend upon the quality
sent invariably being such as ordered. feb26-3m

JOSEPH KIRNAN,

Having purchased the well-known and popular Saloon of

NICKERSON & LOVETT,

Cor. Merchant and Montgomery sts.

HAS, AFTER MAKING SOME DESIRABLE alter-
ations, RE-OPENED the above Saloon, where his
friends and the public will find him prepared to supply his
Customers with the best Wines, Liquors, &c. Also, all the
Beverages of the season, at reduced prices.

It is the determination of the proprietor to keep a House
that cannot be excelled, as to its business arrangements and
the character of the articles offered to his guests. By those
who know his long experience in the best Saloons, no as-
surances will be required. To all others, he simply says—
CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.
jy 31-tf

BARRY & PATTEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINE AND LIQUORS,

ml6-3m

SAN FRANCISCO.

PATTEN'S EXCHANGE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Wines and Liquors,

Sansome Street, Next the American Theatre.

N. B. No adulteration. Call and judge for yourself.
feb 12-3 & V3m

KOSHER MEAT.

כשר

Y. ABRAHAM,
BUTCHER.

Jackson st., between Kearny and Dupont
In the Old Pennsylvania Engine House.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Recommends to his former Customers and the public his
assortment of PRIME MEAT.
Orders forwarded to any part of the City with the great-
est punctuality. feb27

D. WOLF,

Second-street, between Minnie and Mission,

Has always on hand a large and excellent assortment of

BEEF, MUTTON AND VEAL

Of a quality that cannot fail to recommend them to those
who have heretofore honored him with their confidence.

Keeps constantly on hand—

Home-Cured Smoked and Salt Beef,

Tongues, and Sausages, of all kinds.

N. B. Orders to any part of the city attended to with
promptness. Mr. Isaac Goldsmith is employed as
Sho. CHET. ap163m

כשר געזונט-לעבט

GOOSE FAT.

LEOPOLD ENGLANDER, 92 California street, has im-
ported direct from Germany an excellent quality
GOOSE FAT, which he sells at the moderate price of \$1
per pound.

Families and dealers in the city and country will be
served with this favorite commodity on the shortest
notice. jan22-tf

S. LEVI,

No. 5 Washington Market, San Francisco, keeps con-
stantly on hand the kinds of

Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c.,

At the Lowest Rates.

All Marketing sent to any part of the city free of charge
and at the shortest notice.

N. B. J. Goldsmith is the Shoet. feb12-G&V4m

כשר

The MEAT properly killed and inspected is to be
had only at the following places:—

S. LEVI.

D. WOLF.

Y. ABRAHAM,

M. BECK.

L. GOLDSMITH.

March 12, 1858.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Sign of the Mammoth Boot.
M. GUERIN,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Ladies', Misses', Gents', Boys' and Childrens'
BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,
North-West Corner of Battery and Commercial
Street, San Francisco.

A full supply of Benkert & Conrad's Philadelphia Boots,
Shoes and Gaiters. 563

BOARDING HOUSES, &c.

To our friends in the country and in the Atlantic States.

St. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

Corner of Sansome and Commercial Streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED (WELL KNOWN FOR THEIR
experience,) have fitted up this splendid building with
special regard to the comfort and convenience of both
transient and permanent Boarders and Lodgers.

The St. Nicholas is the permanent residence of many
Families, to whom it has become endeared as a HOME;
consequently travellers stopping at this house are favored
with the pleasures of good society—a desideratum seldom
found in a hotel.

The table is well supplied with every delicacy. The
House is open at all hours.

A coach will always be in attendance to convey guests
to and from the boats.

jan29-5m

REGENSDURGER & STERN.

NEW YORK HOTEL,

CORNER OF

Battery and Commercial Streets
SAN FRANCISCO.

BACHMAN & ELSASSER,
PROPRIETORS.

Removal.

MRS. STODOLE, Private Boarding and Lodging House,
has removed from Sansome to 122 Commercial-st.,
between Montgomery and Leidesdorff.
Mrs. Stodole will be happy to accommodate her cus-
tomers as heretofore. feb12-6m

Private Boarding.

No. 18 Sansome Street, Opposite the Rasette House.

THE undersigned is prepared to accommodate her
friends with suitable Rooms, with or without Board.
Gentlemen can partake of Dinner only if it is preferred.
feb12-3m MRS. S. L. MOISE.

ALEXANDER'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 14, Sansome street, opposite the Rasette House.

THE PROPRIETOR begs leave to inform his friends and
the public that he has recently opened the above House,
formerly kept by Mr. Goldsmith. The House has under-
gone a thorough renovation, and no pains will be spared to
make it a comfortable HOME to those who will favor him
with their patronage.

Mr. A. being too well known among the commercial
community, there is no need for any comment as regards
the table. jeb6

Steckler's Exchange.

66 Sansome-street, between California and Pine.

Private Boarding.

The Proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the
public that he has recently opened the above House, and
renovated the same throughout. No pains will be spared
to render this Establishment a complete home to those
who will honor him with their patronage.

Mr. S. and Lady being well known, there is no need for
comments as to the domestic comfort of the Boarders be-
ing invariably considered. feb19-63m

AUG. J. SAULMAN.

F. L. LAUENSTEIN

SAULMAN'S

—COFFEESALOON,—

GERMAN BAKERY, AND CONFECTIONARY,

Armory Hall Building,

No. 128 Montgomery Street, corner of Sacramento,

SAN FRANCISCO.

AGENCY FOR RUSSIAN CAVIAR.

RARE OPPORTUNITY

for

FAMILIES

to purchase good and cheap

GROCERIES

The well-known WASHINGTON GROCERY,

WASHINGTON STREET No. 137,

must be cleared from this date to the first of April, on
account of the building being torn down.

The goods want no recommendation; the prices usually
cheap, will be reduced to the utmost limits.

Our numerous customers and others are politely invited
to give us a call, at an early day.

Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls, Parties.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

ORDERS FOR CONFECTIONARY, PASTRY, JEL-
LIES, CREAMS, &c. or Weddings, Ceremonies, Balls
and Parties, received.

SAULMAN,

—ARMORY HALL BUILDING,—

No. 128 Montgomery Street,

Who will furnish Families, Boarding Houses, and Hotels
with all articles usually sold in a Bakery and Confectionary
Store, of a superior quality, on reasonable terms, and at
the shortest notice.

His long residence and extended custom is sufficient
warranty of the superiority of his productions. jy31-tf

J. SELIGMAN & CO.,

Importers of

DRY GOODS,

Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.,
No. 71 California-street.

Receive regular assortments by nearly every clipper ship
as also by steamer, which we offer at the lowest wholesale
market prices. ap9-3m

The Hebrew Race.

We copy the following from the "Israelite," after the "Boston Post." We prefer leaving out the latter portion, in which the apparently sensible writer forgets himself, and sinks in that low ruffianism so peculiar to those who think dignity, sublimity and urbanity unbecoming a free citizen of this great Republic:

A CONTRAST.

This is the era of contrasts, contradictions and antitheses, in almost every respect, also in regard to the Israelite. The Editor of the Daily Enquirer of this city expressed his opinion on our people in the following manner:

"THE HEBREW RACE.—It is a noticeable fact that the wealthiest family in the world, the Rothschild; the greatest debater in the English Parliament, D'Israeli; the greatest dramatic genius of our time, Madam Rachel, and one of the finest orators in the United States Senate, and acutest lawyers in the national Supreme Court, Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, are all of the Hebrew race. Besides these great and more prominent stars, there are many other names, scarcely less distinguished in their respective spheres, who belong to the same race and take a leading part in the role of human affairs. When we consider the terrible and almost unexampled persecutions which this race has had to endure for almost eighteen centuries, the laws which have been strictly enforced against their becoming citizens in the country in which they reside; their inability to acquire real estate, hold office, and other disabilities, which are still maintained in many of the European Christendom and the immense prejudice existing against them, both from Christians and Mohammedans, the fact that they are at present able to point to so much talent, wealth and respectability in their race, is highly honorable to its inherent vigor and vitality; for almost any other people would have been crushed under the load they have been obliged to sustain. Scattered and dispersed among all nations, and denied political privileges in most, if not all of them—with the mark of obsequy and reproach set upon them in a large part of Europe—it would seem to have been inevitable that they would rapidly degenerate and become degraded among the lowest of the world's species; in the course of a few centuries at least. But experience has proved this, singularly enough, to be an error.

After dispersion of eighteen centuries, they still maintain as independent and proud a crest as they did in the days of Vespasian and Titus. Persecution has knit them firmer together, made their peculiarities of race even sharper and better defined, but it has not broken their spirits or crushed out in the least their intellectual vitality. Shut out from political employment, forbidden to hold or bequeath real estate by European illiberal bigotry, they entered the field of mercantile and banking speculation, and soon numbered in their ranks a greater number of merchant princes and a greater amount of personal wealth than were possessed by any other race. Through the influence of that magic talisman, money, they, although still treated with contempt and obliquity, managed at an early period to bring proud nobles and kings at their feet, and in their private banking houses and parlors the latter were taught that they must treat the despised Hebrew with respect and complacency, if no where else. It is to this fact that they were driven by persecution into the temples of the money changer that they acquired some of the vices connected with that character, that, for a long time, added not a little to the obliquity with which they have been visited. In one important respect that diversion has been servicable to their intellectual and physical vitality. Being dispersed among all nations, they, while still retaining their peculiar national characteristics, have adopted to some extent those of the country in which they reside.

"An English or American Hebrew is somewhat different from a Polish or German one, and intermarriages between the differing Hebrews have strengthened the race—the mixture of the different elements being highly beneficial and favorable to it. Had they all been residents of one country, their close system of communion and intermarriage with one another, exclusively, would have been much more likely to have led to national degeneracy. The Hebrews have been largely the gainers by the increased intelligence, liberality and humanity which have distinguished the present century. The immense prejudices and unjust persecutions to which they have been subject for so many centuries have been greatly allayed and softened, and, in some instances, political restrictions upon them have been removed. The great truth, first practically carried out in the United States, that government has nothing to do with religion—that it is organized purely for temporal purposes—that all good citizens who obey the laws, whether they be Christian, or Hebrew, Catholic, Protestant or infidel, have an equal right to the protection and favor of government, is slowly but surely acquiring an ascendancy in the world. Nothing, in our view, reflects so much credit upon our republican institutions as this prominent feature, which is embodied in them, that conscience is not enthralled, and that the road to promotion is open to all sects and denominations alike, and that if the aspirant for fame possesses ability and merit, he will reach the goal of success, whatever may be his religious opinion."

The Jews of Persia.

Though ignorance and fanaticism within themselves furnish fuel for hot persecutions, without any priming powder from without, the following article from the Jewish Chronicle may afford some light as to the immediate cause of the persecution, of which our report in the last issue gives no clue. The Chronicle, after appealing to England for interposition on the score of humanity, appeals to her as a duty she owes to these, who, to some extent, now suffer in her cause:—

"We might represent this interposition as an act necessary for the preservation of her honor unsullied, for the preservation of the fair fame for justice and magnanimity she enjoys in the East, and for the preservation of the prestige of her name, resting upon the supposition that she does not permit any one to suffer in her cause. The large Jewish Congregation of Herat was in a prosperous condition up to the time of its occupation by the Persians. They were faithful subjects to the government which extended to them all the protection due to their loyalty. Herat was protected by solemn treaties with England against the attacks of Persia. In fact, it was the breach of these treaties which led to the late Persian war. The Jews owed no allegiance to Persia, and, therefore, any conduct which attracted the displeasure of the invader, supposing that such be the case, although no mention of it is made, could only have sprung from fidelity to their legitimate prince, and consequently, in the interest of England. It was, therefore, clearly the duty of England to see, when the Persians again surrendered the city to its lawful ruler, that none of its inhabitants should be molested for the loyalty which they might have evinced to the lawful government, and the attachments to her interests. Possibly that such an atrocity as the dragging away of a portion of the population for the purpose of extorting a ransom was never contemplated by the English diplomatists who concluded the peace, and that they, therefore, failed to make any stipulation bearing upon such a case. We can easily imagine that the humane, high-minded Englishman, only acquainted with warfare in civilized countries, never conceived the possibility of such an atrocity. But it is evident that, if the cruelties perpetrated upon the Jews of Herat do not violate the letter of the treaty of peace, they certainly outrage its spirit. It is manifest that, without shaking confidence in her justice to feel for the wrongs inflicted for her sake, or her power to redress such grievances, England cannot

permit those to suffer who, to some extent, were placed under her protection and guarantee, and whose sole crime, if any, can only be their fidelity to the lawful ruler protected by England, or their attachment to English interests."

"Such interposition, we have good ground to believe, would neither encounter any serious difficulty in Persia, nor would it be without precedent. The Shah, it is generally understood, is both humane and enlightened. This is clearly proved by the recent mission of Ferouk Khan to Europe, and the nature of the international treaties concluded by him. We know that the Shah, personally, has no prejudice against Jews, for his principal physician, Dr. Pollack, a man high in favor with the monarch, is a Jew, and one, too, who does not conceal his religion. The atrocity perpetrating is, probably, one of those acts which, in semi-barbarous and unsettled countries, are so often undertaken by some unprincipled chieftain upon his own account, relying upon its never reaching the ears of the monarch, or upon his ability to bribe or intimidate any informer, or quash any investigation. The chances are that, should our ambassador in Persia be instructed seriously to press the matter upon the attention of the Shah, the victims would not only be released, indemnified, and sent back to their homes, but that the criminals would even be called to a severe account."

Not Favorably Impressed.

We generally are so misled by our self-love, as to make ourselves the standard, not only of the character which we represent, but of every character, even of the most antagonistic nature to our own, and our partiality goes so far, that we commend and condemn men not for their virtues and vices, but for ours. The liar cannot bear the presence of truth—the profane will asperse the regenerate—the miser will disparage the liberal man—the drunkard calls the bibber a boon companion, while he distances the temperate man as his silent censor.—*Similis simili gaudet*—"Like is pleased with like," or as a more familiar proverb gives the explanation: "Birds of a feather will flock together," or as the author of the book of Proverbs xiv: 19 states: "Vice recommends the Vicious (to each other.)"

The advice of Lord Burleigh to his son is quite correct: "If you inquire of a man after some body's character, inquire afterwards about the character of him of whom you inquired, and judge for yourself; for *similis simili gaudet*—What chance the better man has in a corrupt community, teaches the fate of the best men in sad times. Socrates, the wisest of the Greeks, had to empty the cup of hemlock; Aristides, the most just, was banished by the ostracismus—he was no companion for his corrupt countrymen—they wanted no such men among them, and though on his return he was at the head of affairs of Athens for a number of years, he died so poor that his funeral expenses had to be defrayed from the public treasure. The prophets in Israel, in degenerate times, i. e. almost always, were treated no better; they neither lied, stole or robbed: they taught, advised, and exhorted, but this was not what their people and the age would hear—they wanted men like themselves, and as the proverb *Ut rex ita grex*, "Like shepherd like sheep," is correct, so also is the reversed sentence, *Ut grex ita rex*, "Like sheep, like shepherd," true.

We are led to these remarks by a reply, we heard once made by a reckless, depraved character, on being asked, how he liked a certain clerical gentleman whose acquaintance he had made, while on a visit in the East:—

N.—"How do you like Mr. I.?"

L.—"I was not at all favorably impressed."

N.—"And why not?"

L.—"Well, because he is not a man of the world."

We knew the gentleman who had the fate of impressing our judge so unfavorably, to be the antipode of his reckless censor,—and we thought a hint might not be ill timed. And so we remarked, "Sir, you was unfavorably impressed because the gentleman was not a man of the world; but what of it; we know him to be a man of principle, character, and charity—and he being a clergyman, must not be expected to be a man of the world."

The German language which is very philo-

sophical; for good reason, calls the clergyman by the term *Geistlichen*, spiritual (man) spiritualist, in contrast with the worldly man who is not spiritual, and if you know no other cause for your dislike but his unworldliness, you have every reason to be disagreeably impressed with yourself, for your want of congeniality with a spiritual-minded man—but never dare to lay blame on the other side, never make the unregenerate the measure for the regenerate, nor blame what you ought to commend—if you cannot imitate the spiritual minded, do at least not hurt them."

"Would Jesus have done it?"

We give insertion to the following article from one of our religious weeklies to show that the educated Jew does not consider Jesus a "humbug," as we lately were presumed to do. Whosoever is acquainted with the workings of the human soul, will not so easily pronounce characters like Jesus, Mahomet, Swedenborg and others, who had or pretended to have had revelations, impostors. Another object in inserting it is in consideration of its being suggestive. The reader will remember some ten weeks ago we took occasion to animadvert on an article that found its way into the columns of the paper alluded to above. The "Bulletin" copied our remarks. Scarce had the article issued from the press, when our worthy friend, the editor, did us the honor to call and explain the inadvertency. In the course of our conversation, we made the remark quoted at the head of this article. We give it as an instance of the contrast to the principles of haughtiness, revenge, pride and malice, that cause so much trouble, heart-burn, riot and murder among the children of the world! Offend the worldly man with even the truth, told for his own improvement, and you have an enemy—for life; give offence to the wicked, and their spite persecutes you to death; insult them with a word and they repay with the sword. What is it that influences, and heats the brains of individuals and societies, with such an indomitable furor—what is the cause of the daily murders among us? Why are our elections accompanied with contention and riot? What are the continual commotions, cabals, intrigues—and why is the party spirit in our Companies and Associations? We boast of liberty, and are the bounden, burning slaves of our vanity, passions and depravity. So societies created as a means of happiness and union, are, through our selfish, unregenerate spirit, turned into arenas for disputation, contention, schism and enmity. Your religious men show their nobility and strength by yielding to frailty and weaknesses of their fellow man—Lucifer fills his children in this world, already, with fire and brimstone; a match—a slander match—sets them on fire; a touch—a slight touch—makes them explode; and the populous city is turned into a heap of ruins—the fertile field, into a desert—and the Eden into a wilderness.

"Not long since, an item found its way into our columns calculated to wound the sensibilities of some of our readers. It was a selection, and was inserted more through inadvertence than design. A friend—not a believer in Christianity—spoke to us about it. "Do you think," he asked, "that if Jesus were on earth and editing a newspaper, that he would have put in such an item?" The question set us to thinking: Though not a receiver of the doctrines of the Son of Mary, he admired the moral beauty of his life, and recognized the wisdom and purity of his teachings.

Would Jesus have done it? This was a pertinent question. It is the standard by which every act of a professed christian must be tried. As christians, we are the representatives of Jesus on earth. He is our example, our model. If we have not his spirit, we

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are none of his. Whatsoever we do, in word or in deed, must be done in his name. That is, as his representatives, we must do as he would do under similar circumstances. The act and the motive must be such as he will approve. O! what weighty responsibility rests upon us! what a high distinction is ours, in thus being made the representatives of our Lord! But do we feel this responsibility? Do we appreciate this peculiar honor?

Would Jesus have done it? Would he have written that article which has left a sting in some sensitive bosom that cannot be extracted? Would he have given that useless thrust that has made a wound that time never can heal? Ah! the words that we speak and the words that we write, will echo forever in the chambers of memory, and are inscribed on the tablets of eternity!

Would Jesus have done it? Would he have spoken so lightly or sneeringly of an absent one, my sister? Could you speak such a word in his name? If not, you had better have left it unsaid. His answer to such a remark was, "What is that to thee—follow thou me? If on reviewing the words and the actions of each day, we would apply to each this test—Would Jesus have done it?—deep would be our searchings of heart, and great would be our profit."

"What will you do on the Day of Visitation?"

"Heathens will witness against us."

As long as the men of the world have not proved there is no God, the presumption is on the side of the bulk of men, who believe in His existence, who think they are bound to honor and reverence Him—for their own good; for the highest effusions of man are cultivated by having before his eyes the ideal of highest of beings. Our gamblers, swindlers, robbers, adulterers, and murderers, are generally not to be found in the ranks of the religious. Chapels and churches afford them no soil to grow upon—they slay them. It also was the conviction of man in all ages, that the highest of beings was to be served, and approached by the best of men only, and with the richest and best of his substance. "Honor the Lord with thy substance." What shall we do on the day of visitation? When and how do we appear before God? What do we offer, and when do we offer it? Our strength and our substance is spent in the chase after Mammon, and what is more, we spend that money gained or acquired lavishly upon sins, in sinful, foolish, insipid and exciting pleasure. Our taverns, and generally rooms of all descriptions, are visited night and day; they are flourishing and growing on carrion; so much do we attend to ourselves, to our inner man, to the concerns of a future life, a death. What time do we devote, and what do we offer to promote a correct and pure knowledge of God? Foam, the fag ends, that we would be ashamed to offer, for our darling sins. Whom do we choose to "play" our mullates, muffs, high-priests and popes? From what places and acquisitions do we get the hirelings who are "robed in the garments of the priesthood," and make—ape the functions of saints? "Shall a man defraud his God, and my people have defrauded me," says the Prophet, "days without number." "What shall we do on the day of visitation?" "The heathens will witness against us." We will not expatiate upon our sins; but how can we lift up our heads, or have we read what the heathens do for their idols? We copy from one of our religious weekly a short item which we could have extended considerably.

THERE would be few enterprises of great labor or hazard undertaken, if we had not the power of magnifying the advantages which we persuade ourselves to expect from them.

What can be Done?

The groaning voice from Persia has reached our ears, and the thrilling news has touched many a heart. But what can our sympathy avail, if it does not embody itself into action; and we ask, "what can be done?"

In a country which is under continual excitement—in a country where even a small quantity of air, confined under the surface of the turbulent waters, is sufficient to rise to the surface in thousands of bubbles that continue for a moment, burst, and dissolve into foam—in such a country, where we mistake heads for men—where we count instead of weighing opinions—in a land where we accept quantity instead of looking at the quality—in such a country, numbers will tell us to convoke the people, to rouse the multitudes and have monstrous—yes, monstrous, for such the masses are, mass-meetings! where Israelites are to be found. We respect the masses, as masses; we approve of meeting for certain objects at certain times under certain influences. But history teaches us that salvation does not come to man from the masses. The Solons, Lycurgus, Moses, Jesus and Mohamets; the Cassus, Regulus, Lucius Quinctius, and Cincinnatus, do not come in masses; nor do the Bioness, Cleones, the Socrates, and Demosthenes come in troops. We want no mass-meetings convoked by some vociferous mountebanks, agitated by turbulent passions, led by stubborn ignorance, and showing their heroism by most courageous, (or outrageous) resolutions on paper—long slips of paper—"Not by host, nor by physical force, but by my spirit saith the Lord," and this spirit is not yet poured out "upon all flesh" that treads the ground of this Holy Land. We therefore deprecate all noise, clamor, popular tumults and commotion. And the history of man fully shows us that benefits, deliverances and relief were always brought, not from the masses to the few, but by the few to the masses; and these few, we are assured, are already active at the proper source, and using the proper means. Among our philanthropic brethren in England, a few men have already taken the proper steps, and there is no doubt that the humanity and honor of England will not fail to effect the desired end.

We have but little doubt but before many days we shall hear that the Jews of Herat have not only been restored to their former residences, and comparative ease, but that full indemnity has been made for property spoiled; and as to the lives lost—they, the few, must, as seems to be the decree of Heaven, be a ransom for many. There is no doubt but the present tribulation of the Jews in Persia, as those of Damascus and Tunis, will become instrumental for their good; and as for ourselves, let us see to our own wounds, let us heal our transgressions and not like crowds gather around a house while some important business is carried on within.

THE largest National Church in the world, is the "Greek Church" in Russia. It embraces from forty to forty-five millions of people. Besides these, Russia contains Lutheran and other Protestants, three or four millions; Roman Catholics, seven millions; Jews, perhaps two millions; and about half a million Pagans!

BRING ME MY ARMOR.—The Police Commissioners of New York have under consideration the propriety of encasing the police in a coat of armor to protect them from dirks and pistols.

Divisibility.

This is a property possessed by all bodies, and means their capability to be separated into parts.

It was formerly a question among all philosophers whether matter was capable of being divided *ad infinitum*, or whether there was a limit beyond which matter could not be divided.—The question is incapable of direct solution, and, fortunately, science does not require that it should be known; but the extent to which subdivision has been carried in the arts is prodigious. In the gilding of buttons, fine grains of gold, which is applied as an amalgam with mercury, is allowed to the gross, so that the coating left must not be more than the 110,000th part of an inch in thickness.

A single grain of blue vitrol will give an azure tint to five gallons of water.—In this case the copper must be attenuated ten million times, and yet there is sufficient in each drop of water to give it color.

Odors are capable of still further diffusion; a single grain of musk has been known to scent a room for twenty years.

Animal matter likewise exhibits many instances of wonderful subdivision. The milt of a codfish, when it begins to putrify, has been estimated to contain a billion of perfect insects, so that thousands of these little lives could be lifted on the point of a needle. One of the infusorial animalcules found in duck weed is ten million times smaller than a hemp seed; and another, discovered in ditch water, appears in the field of a microscope a mere atom endowed with sentient life, and millions of them play, like sunbeams, in a single drop of liquid.

Correspondence.

PORTLAND, O. T., May 22d, 1858.

EDITORS GLEANER.—Pursuant to a call, a meeting of Israelites was held on Tuesday, May 9th 1858, for the purpose of organizing a Congregation.* Much opposition was manifested against this laudable movement by those who little care to exhibit the true principles and beauties of our religion. But after the endless speeches made had the marked effect, it was apparent to our mind that the promotion of a good object is always sure to terminate successfully.

It was unanimously resolved, that the congregation be called "Bais Israel" or "House of Israel."

The following gentlemen were elected officers:

Leopold Mayer,	President;
M. Mansfield,	Vice President;
A. Frank,	Treasurer;
B. Simon,	Secretary;
Jacob Mayer, H. G. Pollock, J. Lyons and J. Levy—	Trustees.

It was on motion resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be made known through the WEEKLY GLEANER.

B. SIMON, Sec'y.

* We presume our correspondent means "Mutual Relief" or "Benevolent Society," which, lately have begun to call themselves Congregations. If we are mistaken, we shall be glad to correct this remark.

—EDS. GLEANER.

PORTLAND, O. T., May 22rd, 1858.

Besides this new organization there exists here the "Mount Sinai Cemetery Association," of which the following are officers:

Leopold Mayer,	President;
A. Frank,	Vice President;
L. Coha,	Treasurer;
J. Friendly,	Secretary;
Messrs Weinschenk, Blumauer and Baum—	Trustees.
	B. S.

We have the following from the SAN DIEGO HERALD of the 22d inst:

OVERLAND MAIL.—The overland mail arrived on the 18th instant, in twenty-three days from San Antonio, bringing news in advance of the Panama route. The Herald publishes a column of the news, including that of the death of Col. Benton.

A contented mind is an inestimable treasure.

MASONIC—Fidelity Lodge No. 120 of F. & A. M.—heretofore under dispensation, was duly organized by virtue of a charter and the installing of the following officers: Louis Cohn W. M.; F. A. Benjamin S. W.; Seixas Solomons J. W.; J. McKenna Secretary; D. Abrams Treasurer; H. Falkenstein S. D.; Emanuel Levy J. D.; W. H. Culver and S. Barnett Stewards; H. Rosenfeld Mar. shall—Joel Noah Tyler after which took place the interesting ceremony of an adjournment to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where a sumptuous table awaited the members, and those who honored them during the evening with their visit.

The following were a part of the toasts that were drank:—The M. W. Grand Lodge of California—The Masonic Fraternity—GEORGE WASHINGTON, the perfect prototype of masonry (drank in silence)—The Masonic Board of Relief—Our Sister Lodges—Fidelity Lodge No. 120—Hawaian Lodge, Honolulu—&c., which were responded to by Dep. Grand Master P W Shephard, A. Hollub, A. G. Abell, L. C. Owens, &c. Messrs. H. F. Williams, M. Haine, Louis Cohn and others responded to the various complimentary toasts, given to their respective Lodges.—Want of space precludes our mentioning the several select sentiments given, and so neatly responded to by Messrs. F. A. Benjamin, H. J. Labatt and others.

We must also mention, that two new Lodges, *Herman* and *Progress*, have been installed since the late session of the Grand Lodge, and have had celebrations similar in each respect.

CONFLAGRATION.—Since our last issue, a conflagration destroyed almost the whole city of Nevada. The loss is estimated at about \$212,000. The spread of the fire could have been stopped, had the city had a couple of fire-engines and other preparations for such exigencies.

FRAZER RIVER.—A letter addressed to the *Morning Call*, on 25th by W. Manning who arrived this week from Oregon, states that the gold is plentiful, easily to be got, and found on the surface. Provisions generally are required, especially flour.

FREE SEATS.—A public and organized movement has been commenced in England against the pew system in churches. A general committee has been organized, under the Presidency of the Hon. Colin Lindsay. In their manifesto they attribute the irreligious state of the great town populations, in part, to the pew system. Among their objects are: to promote the general adoption of Scriptural principles in the arrangement of churches: to obtain, by petitions to Parliament or otherwise, the appointment of committees in both houses, for inquiring into the fatal results of the pew system upon the religion of the people; also an enactment prohibiting the assignment of any parochial district to a new church, until it has been secured in perpetuity as a parish i. e., a wholly free an unappropriated church to the inhabitants of the parish.

HOMES OF THE POETS.—The house in which Moore was born is now a whiskey shop; Burn's native cottage is now a public house. Shelley's house, at Great Marlow, a beer shop. The spot where Scott was born is occupied by a building used for a similar purpose; and even Coleridge's residence at Nether Stowey, the very house in which the poet composed his sweet "Ode to the Nightingale," is now an ordinary beer house! A house in which James Montgomery lived for forty years, at Sheffield, is a beer shop.

A RESERVED merit gives at once a disposition to respect and hatred, and an affable merit a disposition to love and contempt.

DRY GOODS.

F. HENDERSON,
No. 61 Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

**New Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
BY THE ARRIVAL OF EVERY STEAMER
AND CLIPPER.**

Offered at the lowest Market Prices, to which I invite the
attention of City and Country Merchants.

Assorted Prints—new styles; assorted Blankets;
Berth and Bed Blankets; "York Mills" Cottons;
Blue Denim—assorted; Linen Check and Hickory Shirts;
"Ashland," "Washington" and "Howard" Duck;
White and colored Marcelline Quilts; Brown Drill;
Brown Sheetting; assorted colors Flannel;
Ballard Vale White Flannel; Bleached and Slate Drills;
Bed Ticking—assorted; Bleached Shirtings—assorted;
"Allendale" Sheettings—assorted widths
Fine Brown Shirtings; Gray Twilled Flannel.
N. B. Orders for the Country promptly supplied.
Feb 12-G4m

Opening of Spring Goods

SIMON & BOHM'S,
50 Sacramento street.

LAWNS—Paraf, Javal Freres & Co.'s manufacture;
PRINTS, Jacquets—Dollfus Mieg & Co.'s manufacture;
Printed Linens and Linen Lawns, Brillantes, Organdies;
Bareges, Calicoes, Chambrays, Prints, Tickings, Stripes;
Checks, Bleached Shirtings, Fine and Heavy Brown
Sheetings.
All of which we offer to the trade at the lowest market
prices. Feb 26-G3m

H. BRESLAUER & CO.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
**FANCY DRY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.,**

Sansome street, next to Smiley Brothers, & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.

And 101 William street, NEW YORK.
Henry Breslau, A. Morris,
may 1

M. ELGUTTER & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FANCY DRY GOODS,
No. 111, Sacramento street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

S. SIMON, L. DINKELSPIEL,
Importers and Jobbers of
**FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
HOSIERY, &c. &c.**
No. 79 California Street,
Corner of Battery and
California Streets, SAN FRANCISCO.

S. UHLFELDER, LEOPOLD CAHN,
Importers and Jobbers in
Fancy and Staple Dry Goods
No. 84 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Feb 19-G6m

LANG & SPORBERG,
Importers and Jobbers of
**FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,**
No. 5, Custom House Block,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ap 24—Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

L. SIMON,
Importer and Jobber of
**Foreign and Domestic Dry
Goods, Hosiery, &c.,**
No. 95 California street.
Feb 5-G4V6m

S. SIMON & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers
OF
**Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, &c.,**
No. 4 CALIFORNIA STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
an 2-G3m

K. LABATT, J. J. LABATT,
LABATT BROS.,
Retail Dry Goods Store,
No. 102 Sacramento street, between Montgomery and
Kearny streets,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Feb 12-G3m

DANAHER & SCHMIDT,
—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—
**FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces and Ribbons,**
119 Montgomery street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

P. H. DANAHER, TH. E. SCHMIDT,
Jan 29-G4V8m

STOLZ & CRANER,
Dealers in
**FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroidery, Trimmings and Hosiery,
IN GREAT VARIETY,**
—No. 147 Sacramento street.—
Call and judge as to prices. Jan 29-G 72m

DRY GOODS.

105 & 107 Sacramento street.

Embroideries,
Edgings, Laces,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Furnishing Goods,
Yankee Notions,
Millinery Goods,
Ribbons, Flowers,
Dress Trimmings,
Perfumeries, &c.,
Bonnets, Flats, &c.,
Cheap for Cash or approved
Credit.
105 & 107 Sacramento street.
Jan 8-G4V3m

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
**FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Embroideries, Laces, Trimmings,
Ribbons, Cloaks, Etc. Etc.**
No. 81 California St.,
One door from the Corner of Battery,
A. GODCHAUX, J. GODCHAUX, } SAN FRANCISCO.

B. JOSEPH,
IMPORTER AND JOBBERS OF
**Dry Goods, Clothing, Fancy Goods,
HOSIERY, &c.**
No. 71 Battery Street, near Sacramento.

ADELSORFER BROTHERS
IMPORTERS OF
**FANCY GOODS,
CUTLERY, PLAYING CARDS, YANKEE
NOTIONS, &c.**
No. 2 Custom House Block,
Corner of Sansome and Sacramento streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
ADELSORFER BROTHERS receive regular shipments of
FANCY GOODS, from Europe and New York, and
Sell at the very Lowest Prices.
ALWAYS ON HAND,
Hosiery, Accordions, Perfumery, Playing Cards, Looking
Glasses, Combs, Brushes, Porte Mouniaes, &c.
Together with a Complete assortment of Yankee Notions.

LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER, HENRY NEUSTADTER,
NEUSTADTER BROTHERS,
Importers of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, Fancy
Goods, Yankee Notions, Cutlery, Perfumery,
&c., &c.,
Battery street, Corner of Sacramento,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Office, in New York, No. 72 William street, up stairs.
Feb 12-G4m

HAAS & ROSENFELD,
Wholesale Dealers in
Yankee Notions, Fancy Goods, Playing
Cards, Cutlery, Perfumery, Gold Dust
Bags, Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c.,
No. 86 California street, between Sansome and Battery,
Constantly on hand an assortment of Hart's, Cohen's,
Dougherty's, Crebore's and Fisk's Playing Cards.
S. HAAS, J. ROSENFELD,
Feb 26-G 3m

CLOTHING, &c.

L. KING & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
**CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, ETC.**
No. 71 Battery St bet. Sacramento and Cal. st.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BY EVERY STEAMER FROM NEW YORK
CLOTHING!
MANUFACTURED WITH ESPECIAL CARE AND
IN EVERY RESPECT SUITABLE
TO THIS MARKET.

Country Merchants will do well to examine our Spring
and Summer Stock.
S. MAYER & BROS.,
Feb 5-G4m 93 California street.

H. W. STEIN,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in
**Gentlemen's Clothing
AND
FURNISHING GOODS,**
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER,
Corner Clay and Montgomery streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Constantly on hand, a large assortment of
Broadcloths and Cassimeres.
Feb 19-G4m

PRASLOW & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
FINE CLOTHING,
No. 92 California Street,

Receive by every steamer large assortments of every
description of Gentlemen and Boys' Clothing.
Prompt attention paid to all orders. ap 16-3m

CLOTHING, &c.

J. FIGEL, SAN FRANCISCO. S. FIGEL, NEW YORK.
FIGEL & BROTHER

FURNISHING GOODS!

Gents and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Va-
lises, &c., &c. Direct from New York, by every steamer
and by clipper-ships, thus enabling us to dispose of the
same at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices.
Call and judge for yourself, at
191 Clay st, near Kearny.

Our BRANCH STORE is in MARYSVILLE, Empire
Block, Second street, near D street, where our friends in
the interior can procure their supplies at San Francisco
prices.
Jan 29-G4V6m

Clothing! Clothing! Clothing!
For Men, for Boys, and for Children!
For all Mankind, including the
MILLION!

WHAT CHEER CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
118 Sacramento street.

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
UNDERCLOTHING OF ALL KINDS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, CRAVATS,
SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, BELTS, &c.
For sale at New York Auction Prices.
Call and judge for yourself.

ASHIM BROTHERS,
118 Sacramento street.
mar 19-G4m

WM. MEYER & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Gentlemen's and Boys' Clothing,
No. 170 Clay Street.
(BETWEEN KEARNY AND MONTGOMERY STREETS.)
Jan 22-G4m SAN FRANCISCO

A. MILATOVICH,
TAILOR & DRAPER,
Sacramento st., 2 doors below Kearny, South Side,
N. B. Those who favor me may depend upon neatness,
durability and despatch. mar 19-G3m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

ST. LOSKY, LEVY & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF THE
Cheapest Brands
—OF—
Havana Cigars,
And Sole Agents for the sale, in California, of
La Flor de Cabanas, Partagas y Ca Havana.
109 California Street,
Next door to Alsop & Co.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.
J. ROSENBERG,
Dealer in
Cigars and Tobacco at Wholesale.
No. 3 Custom House Block, Between Sansome and Bat-
tery streets.
N. B. Those who favor us with orders may rely upon
our prompt execution of the same in strict compliance as
to the quality ordered. Feb 12-G4V5m

L. & E. WERTHEIMER,
Importers and Dealers in
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
No. 2 Franklin Building, Corner Sacramento and Battery
Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO. Feb 12-G4m

Cigars and Tobacco
BY EVERY STEAMER.
FALKENSTEIN & CO.,
Southeast corner Commercial and Battery-sts.
Orders promptly attended to. Feb 12-G4m

**GENUINE MEERCHAUM
PIPES,**
A. WASSERMANN & CO.,
No. 3 Custom House Block, Sacramento street, up stairs.
IMPORTERS OF German and French
**DRY & FANCY GOODS, CIGARS
GENUINE AND IMITATION
MEERCHAUM PIPES, ETC. ETC. ETC**
Feb 19-3m

LEVINSON BROTHERS,
Importers and Jobbers in
**HAVA A AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHEWING AND
SMOKING TOBACCO,**
CIGARITOS, MATCHES, SNUFF, PIPES, ETC.,
97 Battery street, between Clay and Merchant,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Feb 19-G6m

E. Rosenfeld, 89 First Avenue, N. Y.
J. Rosenfeld, San Francisco, Cal.

E. & J. ROSENFELD,
Importers and Dealers in
Cigars Tobacco, &c. &c.,
57 Sacramento street. Feb 26-G4m

LATEST BRANDS,
JUST RECEIVED,
CIGARS! CIGARS! CIGARS!
Tried Recommended and Found to be the "No Plus Ultra."
Kozminsky
Patten's Exchange Sansom eet.
mar 19-3m

INSURANCE OFFICES.

Monarch Fire Insurance Company,
ESTABLISHED IN 1835.—EMPLOYED BY
ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Capital and Surplus Fund, \$2,000,000
Special Fund, (invested in this country
to meet losses.) \$150,000
Head Office: Adelaide Place and 28 Regent st., London.
Office in San Francisco, 126 California st., near Leidesdorf
Directors in London.
SIR JOHN MURGOVE, Bart., Chairman.
FRANCIS WITHAM, Esq., Dep. Chairman.
John Adis, Esq., F. B. Carr, Esq.
R. Huggins, Esq., C. S. Butler, M. P.
J. Humphreys, Esq., John Laurie, M. P.
J. D. Brown, Esq., J. G. Hammack, Esq.
Robert Main, Esq., W. Scofield, M. P.
Manager—GEORGE H. JAY, Esq.
Trustees in New York.
J. L. Aspinwall, Esq., Geo. Curtis, Esq., W. Sherman, Esq.
Directors in New York.
S. K. Everett, Esq., Robert Haydock, Esq.
B. A. Mumford, Esq., James Harper, Esq.
Wm. L. Ling, Esq., Joseph Saturn, Esq.
G. B. Morehead, Esq., Benjamin J. Whitlock, Esq.
Policies issued and losses promptly settled at this Agency.
ap 8 W. L. BOOKER, Agent for California.

Imperial Fire and Life Insurance Co.
OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED IN 1808. CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED
permission to issue Policies insuring detached
buildings, and their furniture, are now prepared to receive
applications for the same.
Brick Buildings, and Merchandise stored in them, or
merchandise stored afloat, insured against fire on the most
moderate terms.
Also, Life Insurance for a period of years, or the whole
term of life.
FALKNER, BELL & CO., Agents,
ap 8 128 California street.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON
AGENTS FOR THE
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.—Capital, \$10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty,
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC
ap 8

Fire and Marine Insurance Agency,
No. 106 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

J. P. HAVEN & W. B. JOHNSTON
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LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.—Capital, \$10,000,000.
MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

J. P. HAVEN,
Proctor and Advocate in Admiralty,
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.

GEORGE T. KNOX,
ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC
ap 8

HATS, CAPS, &c.

**HAT
STORE**
EAGLE

**FIRST PREMIUM RECEIVED
AT THE LATE
STATE FAIR.**
BY
COLLINS & TIFFANY,
WHO invite the public to their well known establish-
ment, at
No. 171 Washington Street,
(Late of 157 Commercial street.)
They have in store a full assortment of FALL HATS
for which the premium was awarded; as also a variety
of goods pertaining to this branch.
HATS made to order.
oct 30-1m

L. WARSZAUR,
Importer and Jobber in
HATS & CAPS
49 Sacramento Street,
(or No. 3 Custom House Block.)
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. Orders from the Country promptly attended to.
Feb 5-G4V6m

J. C. MEUSSDORFFER,
MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER
—OF—
HATS AND CAPS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 165 Commercial Street.
Below Kearny. SAN FRANCISCO.
Our Stock contains always the latest European and
American styles.
Any kind of Hats (both Fur and Silk) made to order.
Jan 3-3m

FRENCH HATS.
Mens', Boys' and Children's, of All Descriptions,
Purchased in Paris expressly for this Market, by M.
Sunder, who is now in Paris.
RECEIVED BY EVERY STEAMER.
Feb 19-G3m GEO. SUNDER, 84 Battery street.

THOMAS YOUNG,
Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Furs, Cloaks, Bonnets,
Ribbons, Flowers, Parasols, &c., &c.,
No. 165 Clay street, (above Montgomery street.)
SAN FRANCISCO. mar 19-3m

BANK

WELLER
NEW YORK
EXCHANGE

APITAL,...

D. N. BARN

T. M. JANE

DRAW

On all t

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SHIP TREASUR

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Royal Exchange

London Assuran

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the "Americas

Company," to

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FORWARD

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Agents in Calif

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LOUIS

Gen

W. BELL,

MUEL KNIGHT,

KELLOG

SSAYERS

No. 104

BANKING, EXPRESS, &c.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS
AND
EXCHANGE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, \$500,000.

D. N. BARNEY,.....PRESIDENT.
T. M. JAMES,.....TREASURER.DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
IN SUMS TO SUIT,On all the Cities of the
United States and Canada,
London Bank of London,
London;Royal Bank of Ireland, Dublin.
Exchange on Gold Dust consigned for Assay, and Receive
Deposits, General and Special.

EXPRESS

Forwarders and Commission Agents:

SHIP TREASURE AT THE LOWEST RATES,

under our own open Policies, held with the best

English Companies, viz.:-

Indemnity Mutual Marine;

Marine Insurance;

London Exchange Insurance; and

London Assurance.

FORWARD FREIGHT AND PARCELS

all parts of the United States and Canada, and

the "American and European Express and Ex-

change Company," to all parts of Europe. Execute Com-

missions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend

to all matters pertaining to the Express business.

FORWARD DAILY EXPRESSES,

large of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all

towns and Mining Camps in California.

FORWARD SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESSES

region and Intermediate Points on the Northern

California, Port Townsend and Olympia.

San Diego and Intermediate Points on the Southern

California, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

For the better security of ourselves and the

Agents in California, Oregon and Washington Ter-

ritories, are furnished with "Appointments," or Commis-

sioning their powers as our Agents. Such "Ap-

pointments" they are required to keep exposed to the

view in their places of business.

Sole - Corner California and Montgomery streets.

LOUIS McLANE.

General Agent for California.

W. BELL.

MUEL KNIGHT, } Superintendents.

feb 26-6m

KELLOGG & HUMBERT,

MELTERS,

ASSAYERS AND COINERS,

No. 104 Montgomery Street,

NEAR THE CORNER OF CALIFORNIA

STREETS, METALS AND MINERAL WATERS

ANALYZED.

Business entrusted to their care will be Despatched

with Promptitude.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BANKERS AND

Commission Dealers in the City of New York, have receiv-

ed amounts of Gold Bars bearing the stamp of "KEL-

LOGG & HUMBERT" and "KELLOGG & HUMBERT" of San

Francisco, California, and cheerfully recommend their stamp

workmanship, having tested their Assays thoroughly,

in the American and European Mints.

VAN VLECK, READ & DREXEL,

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BEEBE & CO.,

B. BEREND & CO.,

AUG. BELMONT,

SCHUCHARD & GEBHARD.

New York, August, 1865.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.

R. H. VANCE;

the superiority of his Daguerreotypes and Ambro-

types, received

THE FIRST PREMIUM

awarded by the State Fair of 1866, being the

THIRD TIME

RECEIVED AGAINST ALL

COMPETITORS.

For Sacramento and Montgomery Streets.

Those who wish something new and beautiful, we

purchased the Patent Right for cutting

AMBROTYPES

State, and is now prepared to take them in a style

unlike in the United States, of any size, from the

miniature to life-size.

Heby denounce all Pictures taken on glass, in this

State, and called Ambrotypes, as "bogus," and a

hoax on the public, being a miserable imitation of the

article.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

are now executing the finest PHOTOGRAPHS.

PLAIN AND COLORED," ever taken in the State.

Graphic Views of Buildings, Machinery, &c. &c.

at the shortest notice, and in a superior manner.

If you want a good picture, go to VANCE'S corner of

Sacramento and Montgomery streets. feb 20-3m

AGUERREAN GALLERY,

corner Washington and Dupont streets,

PRICES TO SUIT.

HENRY BUSH has, since his several years residence

in this city, gained and secured the custom and

confidence of not only his countrymen, the German por-

tuguese, but of the public at large, by his

ability and skill in rendering the most striking likenesses

of styles and sizes.

Prices, from the moderate sum of \$1 up to \$25, re-

sulting from the reach of almost every body to have a good

picture taken for his gratification here, or agreeably to

the loving friend in the Atlantic States, or in Europe.

Old Established Pawnbroker.

\$25,000 TO LOAN.

H. MYERS,

Fire-Proof Brick Building, No. 182 Kearny-street,

adjoining the Verandah,

has prepared to inform his various customers that

he is prepared to make advances on all descriptions of

valuable property, including Furniture, Pianos, and all kinds of

jewelry, etc.

constantly on hand, and for sale, Forfeited Pledges

of property, such as Gold and Silver Watches, Dia-

monds, and Jewelry of all kinds, Pistols, Clothing, Instru-

ments, &c.

feb 26-6m

AUCTION HOUSES, &c.

AARON VAN VLECK,
AUCTIONEER,
SALESROOM—Fireproof Building, 61 and 63
California street, near Front.
Sale Days—Wednesdays and Saturdays.
ap3T. J. L. SMILEY, GBO. W. SMILEY.
SMILEY BROTHERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMIS-
SION MERCHANTS.
SALESROOM—S. W. corner of Sacramento and Sansome
streets.SALE DAYS.
MONDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales (in second story
salesroom) of FRENCH GOODS, SILKS, EMBROIDERIES,
STAPLE DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c.
WEDNESDAYS—Regular Catalogue Sales of BOOTS,
AND BROGANS, CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
SATURDAYS, } BLANKETS
ap3H. M. NEWHALL, H. W. EDDY.
NEWHALL & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS.

SALESROOM—Fire-Proof Brick Building corner of Sacra-

mento and Battery Streets.

REGULAR SALE DAYS—Mondays and Thursdays.

Regular Sales by Catalogue,

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS,

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

SHOES.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, CUT-

LERY, FANCY GOODS, &c.
ap3

R. D. W. DAVIS & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE DAYS—TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

AT 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE UNDERSIGNED having taken the Fireproof Brick

Store on the southwest corner of California and San-

some streets, will continue the Auction and Commission

Business, under the name and style of R. D. W. DAVIS &

CO. Gratefully acknowledging the favors heretofore ex-

tended to him, he respectfully solicits a share of patronage.

ap3 R. D. W. DAVIS.

JONES & BENDIXEN,

Auctioneers.

Sales Room—Fire-Proof Buildings, Nos. 61 and 63 Cali-

fornia street—Sale Days, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Consignments of Groceries, Provisions, Liquors, Wines,

Cigars and General Merchandise received and promptly

attended to.

Messrs. J. & B., while gratefully acknowledging the

favors heretofore extended to them, expect, from their

experience and attention to their business, to deserve an

increased continuance of patronage from their friends and

the public for the future. feb 26-63m

DE RO & ELDRIDGE,

Wholesale Grocery and Merchandize

Auction House,

Nos. 43 and 45 California Street,

Sale Days—Mondays and Thursdays.

Consignors may depend upon proper attention being

bestowed to their interests, and sales rendered promptly.

feb 26-63m

M. MORITZ & CO.,

Importer and Dealer in Stoves,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron

Wares, &c., &c.

146 Clay Street, San Francisco.

N. B. All kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

feb 19-63m

JAMES HAYES,

MANUFACTURER

AND

DEALER

IN

MARBLE

Grave Stones.

MARBLE MONUMENT.

Chimney, Table & Counter Tops.

No. 143 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Hebrew Inscriptions executed with precision,

and neatness. All work done in the

best manner, at the lowest prices.

HELEN WINGATE.

[Successor to Wingate and Massey.]

UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FUR-

nisher, No. 161 Sacramento street, keeps

constantly on hand a large assortment of Metallic, Rose-

wood, Mahogany, Walnut, and common Coffins.

Particular attention paid to preparing Bodies or shi-

ment to the Atlantic States.

N. B. — Charges moderate. HELLEN WINGATE,

161 Sacramento street, south side.

JEWELRY.

ROBERT JOSEPHI,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY
WATCHES,
ANDGOLD PENS,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CLOCKS, TOOLS, WATCH MATERIALS, GLASSES,
FANCY GOODS, ETC.,
171 Washington-street, up-stairs, between Montgomery
and Kearny-streets.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Country orders promptly attended to, and general com-

missions executed.

N. B. No business connect with Isaac S. Josephi.

Jan 29-64-73m

ISAAC S. JOSEPHI,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer

IN

WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

DIAMONDS,

GOLD PENS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

Clocks, Tools, Watch Materials,

Glasses, Fancy Goods, etc.,

177, WASHINGTON STREET.

San Francisco.

Jel 2

JEWELRY.

H. M. LEWIS,

WATCH MAKER

AND

MANUFACTURING JEWELER,

(THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN CALIFORNIA.)

IMPORTER OF

Fine Watches and Jewelry,

Diamonds, &c.

Parties requiring a FINE WATCH or JEWELRY,

will do well by calling on me before purchasing elsewhere,

as I am selling 30 per cent. cheaper than any other house

in California, and all my Goods are WARRANTED.

Just received, several Large Invoices of Jewelry, com-

prising some of the finest sets in California.

Remember the number, 189 CLAY STREET.

M. M. LEWIS,

Pioneer

WATCH & JEWELRY STORE,

No. 183 CLAY STREET.

HAS a large and desirable assortment of

every description of JEWELRY, WATCHES, of the

best manufacturers, QUARTZ JEWELRY and DIAMOND

WORK, at most reasonable prices.

Diamond and Specimen Work manufactures to order,

by skilful workmen.

No connection with any other house

Don't forget the number, 183 CLAY STREET, between

Montgomery and Kearny sts., opposite Court Block.

may 28

JOHN W. TUCKER,

IMPORTER OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER WARE

Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware.

QUARTZ WORK OF ALL KINDS ON HAND.

Watches repaired with care and warranted.

No. 125 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing

articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accom-

panied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on

their being of the best quality, and selected with care;

and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as

satisfactory to the purchasers as if the articles had

been selected under their own supervision. feb 13-6m

BRAVERMAN & LEVY,

WATCH & MAKERS,

AND

JEWELERS,

No. 167 Washington Street,

HAVE constantly on hand a large and

beautiful assortment of

FINE WATCHES,

JEWELRY,

QUARTZ WORK, ETC.

In Silver Ware,

We always keep a well selected stock of such articles as

Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons;

silver candlesticks; silver cake baskets,

Silver waiters, silver caskets, silver cups,

silver napkin rings, &c. &c.

Also—Silver Plated Ware, which we offer or sale at

very low prices. mh 61f

H. BIEN,

Dealer in Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry, Sil-

ver and Plated Ware, Gold and Silver Pens, Cutlery, Spec-

tacles, &c., 309 Stockton street, (Virginia Block,) San

Francisco.

N. B. Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired and

warranted. feb 26-64m

PHYSICIANS, DENTISTS, &c.

C. C. KNOWLES,
DENTIST,

AND

Manufacturer of Mineral Teeth,

—AND—

Block Works

Has removed to No. 168 Clay Stre

SAN FRANCISCO

Business hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

ELTON R. SMILIE, M. D.

DENTIST

Having returned to the city, will re-

sume the practice of his profession, at

his office, 161 Montgomery street op-

posite Montgomery Block.

DR. H. AUSTIN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

182 WASHINGTON STREET,

Prices greatly reduced.

ADVICE GRATIS.

A Card.

Parties who wish to save their teeth

or to have new ones inserted, are politely re-

THE HEROISM OF RUTH.

BY E. R. S.

There was a voice of mourning in Moab. A young man revelling in the pride of youth and health, was suddenly but down in his prime. Yesterday, a bright and glorious creature, treading the earth with firm and haughty foot; girded with the might of a strong arm and powerful intellect—and now, motionless and helpless he lies, on his flower-stewn bier. Around him are weeping friends; and the wail of hired mourners is the only sound which disturbs the silence of the death-chamber.

At the head of the bier sat a melancholy group—his aged mother, Naomi, and her daughter-in-law. The years of Naomi had been many, nor had the days of her pilgrimage been cloudless. Still, grief had not yet bowed her down. Many a lightning shock had struck her, and strewed the leaves of her beauty, and torn away her branches, but, firm and trusting in her God, she bent to the blast but to arise more erect than before.

Many years since, a grievous famine drove her forth from her pleasant home in Bethlehem to seek subsistence beyond the Jordan, but, although leaving her home for a strange land, her hope and courage failed not, for her husband, Elimelech, and two sons were with her.

One after another, these had been taken away by death. Naomi's heart was filled with sharp anguish, but she knew her King Jehovah had called them from her side, and her loyal heart submitted without a murmur. Mahlon, her last son now lay before her a corpse, but she sits erect beside it. Cast upon the floor in anguish of soul, her head buried in her mother's lap, Ruth, the widow of Mahlon seemed some tender flower, torn from its resting place by cruel tempest, and clinging for support to the nearest thing. Orpah, widow of Chilion, sat on the other side of Naomi, wetting with her tears the long, glossy locks of the fair Ruth, as she bent over to comfort her, or, looking up in wonder at the noble fortitude of the high-souled Naomi.

But, although Naomi bowed not at the storms of fate, there was a blight at the core. She felt not her griefs the less, that she gave them not utterance. Even now, as she sat apparently calm beside the bier of her last cherished one, her eyes fixed upon the funeral linen which enveloped his body, her thoughts were with her early home, her beloved husband and her darling boys. Happier days arose upon her—lovely forms came to view, and voices of cherished lost ones were in her ear. Mournful and lonely felt she then when the death-trump summoning them forth, aroused her, and the last link which bound her to earth was torn away. Her heart yearned for her home and friends of other days, and she inwardly resolved to leave the land where she had suffered so much misery, and return to her loved Judea again.

A few days after the burial, a train of camels was seen winding up the side of a steep hill on the borders of Moab. It was Naomi, with her daughters-in-law, wending their toilsome way to the land of Judea. The summit gained, the females alighted, and while the servants were preparing supper under the cedar-trees, advanced to the brow of the hill to gaze around them.

They looked upon a gloomy scene. Below them lay the famed Dead Sea—dark, stern, and motionless, none could look upon its cold, still surface without a shudder. Bare, jagged cliffs, and hills of everlasting granite arose from its shores, shooting up its sterile peaks in every direction as far as the eye could reach. Orpah and Ruth gazed with sadness upon the desolate scene; but a mournful smile broke over Naomi's face. "My daughters," she said, "behold the famed salt sea! and beyond, the hills of Judea; my loved home I see, the at last! Now, Lord, let thy servant die in peace!"

This distant glimpse of the land they had chosen for a home, was anything but cheering to the forlorn young strangers; and turning from it with a sigh, they gazed out over the verdant hills and plains of Moab, whose rich valleys, noble temples and cities were now lighted up by the sun's last rays.

"Oh, Moab, my country!" cried Orpah, stretching her arms towards it, while tears rushed over her face—"beautiful Moab, I shall never see thee more! for the last, last time, I gaze upon thy hills and palaces!"

Ruth gave not way to the passionate emotion of her sister-in-law, but she stood with her arms crossed in resignation over her perfect form, her lovely cheek pale with suppressed grief, and her dark eyes fixed mournfully upon the home she had left, thus brightly contrasting with that she was seeking.

Naomi gazed upon her daughters-in-law, and her heart reproached her for accepting their dutiful offer of accompanying her to Bethlehem. They were young, and had many years of life and happiness before them; why should she tear them from their home and friends to follow her footsteps in a strange land? "My daughter," she said, advancing towards them, "pardon the selfishness of age and sorrow. I have suffered my griefs so far as to usurp all feeling—all thought—that not until now have I seen the extent of the sacri-

fice you are making, in leaving your home to accompany me. Return, beloved ones, ere it be too late, each to your mother's house, and the Lord deal kindly with you as ye have dealt with the dead and with me."

"Ruth threw herself into Naomi's arms and wept; and for one moment a flush of joy passed over the face of Orpah. Checking it, she turned to her mother-in-law, "Nay, mother," she said, "urge us not to leave thee, for thou art old and lonely, and we will return with thee to thy land."

"Not so, my daughters. I have not many years to live, you are young and should marry again. In a strange land, alone, what would ye do if I die and leave you. I have no more sons to give you, to protect you when I am gone."

"Mother of my Mahlon," said Ruth, raising her head from Naomi's bosom where she had wept in silence—"bid me not leave thee! with thee is every recollection of past happiness, passed never to return. I have gazed with the on his form in its pride, and with thee have wept in despair over his bier; can I then loose the light of that face and that voice which ever brings his resemblance, to my heart?"

The mother and widowed daughters lifted up their voices and wept. In a little while, however, Naomi resumed her solicitations, and Orpah, after many passionate adieus, turned from her mother and sister, and departed, but Ruth clave to her. "Ruth, my daughter," said Naomi, mournfully, "behold thy sister-in-law hath returned to her people and her God; follow her, then, ere it be too late."

"Entreat me not to leave thee," exclaimed Ruth, pressing her mother's hand to her lips—"whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge! Tell me not of my people and my God, for thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Mother! where thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried—and the Lord judge me if aught but death part thee and me!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THERE is a great want about all Christians who have not suffered. Some flowers must be broken or bruised before they emit any fragrance.

PEACE is the evening star of the soul, as virtue is its sun; and the two are never far apart.

DEATHS.

In this city, May 23rd, the wife of Mr. Henry J. Labatt of a son.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, May 18th, Mr. Lewis Levy to Miss Rachel Abrahams, both of this city.

In this city, May 24th, by Rev. D. Levy, Mr. M. Gradwohl of Mok. Hill, to Miss Fanny Blum of France.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Congregation Emanu-El.

At a Special Meeting of the Congregation Emanu-El held April 11th, 1858, the following charges were preferred and entertained against Mr. M. Morgenthau, member of said Congregation:

"Having written to Dr. Greenebaum in Landau false allegations and slanderous language against the individual members of this Congregation, thereby tending to place the Congregation in a corrupt and dishonorable position."

At a Special Meeting held May 9th, the above charges were sustained, and M. Morgenthau was by a Resolution of said meeting found guilty of gross misconduct, upon which the following Resolution was carried by a vote of 56 yeas to 16 nays:

Resolved, That M. Morgenthau be and is hereby suspended from all the rights and privileges of a member, for the space of three months; and that these proceedings be published in the WEEKLY GLEANER for one month.

HENRY SELIGMAN,
LOUIS COHN,
A. WASSERMAN. } Committee.

B. HAGAN, Recording Secretary. my21-1m

A Card.

In justice to myself, I would say, the "gross misconduct," of which I was found guilty, and for which I have been suspended from my rights and privileges as a member of the Congregation Emanu-El, for the space of three months, was for writing a letter to Dr. Greenebaum of Landau, in August last, which I did conscientiously, and confined the facts to truth. That out of about 150 members, of which 77 were present at the meeting, 56 were willing to find me guilty, does not in the least surprise me, as the truth told is very naturally not agreeable to many of those who voted against me.

M. MORGENTHAU.

San Francisco, May 27, 1858. 1m*

Programme

Exercises Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association.

MAY 30.—DEBATE—Has the Discovery of Gold in California Benefitted the World at Large?
Affirmative—Messrs. A. Hoffman, J. Blumenthal, D. Cohn.

Negative—Messrs. E. Levy, T. J. Labatt, S. Solomons.
PORTAL ESSAY—"The World in 1958," by S. Solomons.
RECITATION—By R. E. Van Straaten.

Exercises will commence at 7½ o'clock.

Members, residing in the interior, will please notify the undersigned of the week when a presence in the city will admit of their being placed on Debate during April and May.

Subscribers, prior to the 19th, can procure Admission Cards by applying to L. Cahn, President.

S. SOLOMONS, } Committee on Debates,
D. COHN, } Lectures, &c.
A. NEWBERGER, }

San Francisco, May 21, 1858.

Members of the Association are hereby requested to be at the Rooms, precisely at 7 o'clock. By order of

L. CAHN, President.

Congregation Emanu-El.

Those desirous of co-operating in the formation of a choir for the Congregation Emanu-El, will please send their address to

A. GODCHAUZ,
82 California street

Ophir Lodge, No. 21, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Wednesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, Washington street. Members of the Order are invited to attend.

M. L. PINCUS, President.

J. CARO, Secretary.

Chebrath Bikur Cholim Ukodsha.

This Society will hold its Regular Meetings at the Bath of the Sons of Temperance, on Washington-street, between Montgomery and Sansome, every second Sunday in each month, at 7 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

L. KING, President.

SIMON CRANER, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LYCEUM,

Corner of Washington and Montgomery Streets.

New Performance for Families!

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 29, 1858.

Miss C. CHAPMAN and the WHOLE COMPANY will appear in

TWO BEAUTIFUL PIECES!

---WITH---
Singing and Dancing.

Admission, 25 cents.—Performance to commence at 2 o'clock

un.2st

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We guarantee all Sales. Goods shipped or delivered to any part of the city, free of charge.

Also on hand,—A fine assortment of Campene, Burning Fluid and Oil Lamps, Globes, Chimneys and Wicking.

my21-3m

LESSER LESZYNSKY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

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Is now offering his Stock at much less than Original Cost, as the same must be entirely closed by the 1st. of June 1858

Call and judge for yourself.



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Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware,
&c., &c.,
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EMBROIDERY STORE.
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We would call the attention of the Ladies and the Public to our Establishment and our own Manufactures of all kinds of EMBROIDERY, comprising—
Infants' Cloaks, Capes, Skirts, Robes,
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Embroidering Silk, Floss, Cotton, etc.,
etc., of Every Color and Quality, for
Needlework, always on hand.

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IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN

China, Glass and Earthenware,

Britannia and Plated Ware,

CUTLERY, LOOKING-GLASSES,

&c., &c.,

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All kinds of MEATS—Fresh, Home Cured, Smoked and Salt Beef, Tongues, Sausages, &c.
Also—VEGETABLES in their season.
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m14-3m

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CORNER OF FOURTH AND J STREETS,

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Two Hundred Rooms,

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This HOTEL is fitted up with all modern improvements, and parties, travelling to and fro, while stopping in Sacramento, may depend upon having comfortable Board and Lodging, and at terms to suit the times.

ap2-3m